

McGill Daily

VOL. VII, No. 64.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1917.

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RUSSIA THE SUBJECT AT HIST. CLUB

Mr. Dostoyevsky and His Vision
of the Russian Revolution.

MR. TARTAK CHIEF
SPEAKER.

Dostoyevsky Did Much to En-
lighten Russia.

Another meeting of the Historical Club was held last night in Strathcona Hall. After the president had brought the meeting to order and the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, Mr. Barlow, '18, was unanimously elected to membership. Mr. Proudfoot then called upon Mr. Tartak to read his paper on "Dostoyevsky and His Vision of the Russian Revolution." The Daily was unfortunately unable to obtain the full text of Mr. Tartak's paper, but below we reproduce a general outline of the subject treated by the speaker.

Dr. Dostoyevsky was born in the year 1821, into a poor family. His grandfather was a physician, and as is not unusual, Dostoyevsky began a great life among poor surroundings. The first half of the 19th century was a time of great political importance. Nicholas had come to the throne with fine premonitions, and looked as if he would be a reformer, but was prevented by Napoleonic wars. About this time many officers of the Russian army came into contact with European civilization, and thus were enabled to make a comparison with their own country.

While the young French nobles were educated by French Gouverneurs they thus obtained European views. It was expected that Nicholas would continue in reforms, but this did not take place. Many secret societies were thus formed with revolutionary principles. The soldiers finally rebelled against Nicholas I. Nicholas, however, collected an army and defeated the rebels, sending the leaders to prison.

A reaction now set in, and every criticiser of the government severely suffered and perished, while ridiculous limitations were put on the press. Dostoyevsky passed through all this, and after his preliminary schooling, went to a college of Engineers. Here he became a deep reader, and was noted for his literary capacities, and looked forward to becoming a man of letters rather than a military engineer. He graduated about 1852, but did not take much interest in military affairs, and wrote one small book about this time. It is noted not so much for the plot as for the characters. It shows a true sympathy for the humbler members of society. Unlike so many others in his own surroundings, Dostoyevsky received a religious education, which shows up in his after life. He later came into contact with the cream of Russian literary society. It was then under the cloak of literary criticism that social criticism was promulgated by many of the most prominent literary reformers.

He became very interested at this time in Radicalism and Socialism, and was soon a prominent figure in these movements. He was a member of a social society, and was for this arrested. He never openly spoke on the details of his confinement and trial, but this has all been discovered from other sources. He was finally sentenced to death.

One morning the prisoner was marched out of his cell. He did not know of the verdict which had been given at a secret session, but when he saw soldiers and officers, however, he guessed the sombre truth. He had already been lined up when an officer rode furiously up with his pardon. He remembered others of the Revolutionary society, who were put through this terrible strain, to impress upon them the danger of talking such liberties. Several died from exposure, but Dostoyevsky, and the other survivors were sent to prison for terms of different length. He

was not a strong man, and this ordeal was a big strain on his constitution. He recovered, however, and was sent to Siberia for several years. He developed apoplexy at this time, and this disease grew worse as he got older.

Throughout this disaster he acted with an appearance of great courage. He says also he does not consider it a disgrace to be among criminals, and optimistically remarked that some of them were probably better than himself. At any rate he had made his bed, and was content to lie on it.

He had no book but the Bible, and he spent most of his time in prison reading this eternal book. Many men, such as Chateaubriand, are attracted to Christianity through suffering, but in the case of Dostoyevsky, this feeling was merely intensified by his trouble. In a book, entitled "Buried Alive," he gives an account of his confinement. This book is a wonderful and enlightening picture of the horrors of imprisonment in a Russian prison at that time. Throughout his imprisonment his natural courage did not forsake him, however.

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

5.15 p.m.—Regular Gym. classes.
7.15 p.m.—Rooters' Club Practice, in Union.
8.00 p.m.—C.O.T.C. Parade.

COMING.

Dec. 21.—University closes for Xmas. Vacation.
Dec. 14.—Students' Council Meeting at 7.30 p.m.
Dec. 14.—Executive of Glee Club Photograph at 1 p.m.
Dec. 14.—Meeting Cercle Francais at 8 p.m.
Dec. 15.—National vs. McGill, hockey at Arena, 10 to 11 p.m.

TENNIS CLUB HELD MEETING

New Officers Elected for Coming
Year—Young President.

A meeting of the Tennis Club was held yesterday afternoon in the lounge room of the Union. A fair number of members were present, and a very good meeting ensued. The president asked for a motion dispensing with the reading of the minutes, which was moved and passed.

The first business considered was the election of officers for the coming year. The following gentlemen were chosen:

Hon. President—Capt. G. Laing (on active service).
President—H. Malland Young.
Vice-Pres.—Mr. Brunch.
Sec.—Treas.—C. S. Moorbeck.
In addition to these the following were elected as representatives to the executive from the various Faculties: Medicine—H. C. Bassiere.
Arts—H. A. Ayleen.
Science—F. Cunningham.
Dentistry—R. W. Edmison.
Law—M. Versalles.

A vote of thanks to the acting secretary was then passed. The secretary having left the city, he has kindly acted in his place. Mr. Bussiere then proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring executive, which was unanimously carried.

The question of repairing the floor of the club house was next considered. Mr. Challenger suggested that this matter be put up to the Students' Council at the earliest opportunity. He suggested also that the work should be done when the fence is erected next spring.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned, after deciding a date for the executive picture. This is to be taken at Gordon's Studio next Saturday at 12 noon. Everyone who is a member of the executive is requested to be present. A notice will appear in Saturday's Daily.

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With a mind such as Dostoyevsky's, a life of confinement would in most cases have proved disastrous, but he was not idle, and did not become defiled by his associates. He read the Scriptures and was always sympathetic and kind to his fellow convicts. (Continued on Page 2.)

LT. G. R. GILES, SCIENCE '17 IN FRANCE

Interesting Extracts from Let-
ters of Science Man.

MUD vs. SHRAPNEL.

A Fighting Padre, A Bomb, and
Fritz Cries "Mercy Com-
rades."

Lt. G. R. Giles, Science '17, enlisted in 1915 with Dr. Starkey's Medical Corps. After a year and a half's most commendable service at the front with the above unit in France, he went to England and trained for a commission. He obtained his commission last September, and returned to France, joining the Fourth C. M. R.

Somewhere in France.

October 17.
Have had a fine time since coming to France, but have not been in the trenches yet, and have been here nearly a month. We are on the move for a day or so, but are settled for a day now. We are in a farm just at present with our company, and are fairly comfortable.

October 23.
Everything is going along fine just now. Only three blights since coming up. We are in a dandy big concrete dug-out just now, but are leaving to-night again. Moving all the time. Fritz is catching it heavily just now. The guns are going full swing. The mud is terrible, but the troops are well bucked up.

November 2.
Haven't been able to write for a week, as we have not had such luxuries as writing paper. All we had was on our backs. Our battalion has been over the top and seen hard fighting. I didn't go over with them, but had a working party taking things to the line. It was a regular hell, as you no doubt read by the papers. If it hadn't been for the mud, we would all have been killed a dozen times. The shells went too deep into the mud before exploding, then they lost their shrapnel effect. You could be within a few feet of them and escape only with mud all over you.

I am feeling great now, and ready for anything that comes. We are in a camp just now, for how long I do not know. It is terribly wet here now. It rains nearly every day. We have a little straw in the tent, to keep us off the ground. I saw Jim Lalonde for a few seconds. He was coming down the line and I was going up with a party. He looked well.

November 6.
Our battalion has won great praise for their fighting in the last scrap. They held their ground when both flanks were held up by pill boxes, which you have no doubt read about. They are nothing but thick concrete boxes; some holding 60 men, but mostly Fritz steps into them during our shelling, then brings up his machine guns as soon as our shelling lifts. He usually has snipers on top of them. You are absolutely safe from artillery fire. I was inside one when we got a direct hit, but outside of a heavy concussion you are safe. One bomb inside one, and out comes Fritz with his hands up, giving away his watch, money, and everything he has, crying, "Mercy Comrades." Show him the way out, and off he runs for blue murder. You need not guard him at all. You want to stop him before he gets back too far and make him help carry out wounded. He does this willingly, though.

The Major, Padre, and I are writing letters in our kitchen, and the barmen are eating dinner in one corner. A dreary, homeless scene it is, but bearable to tough old soldiers like us.

November 11.
Our battalion has just returned from being over the top and in some very stiff fighting, as you see by the (Continued on Page 3.)

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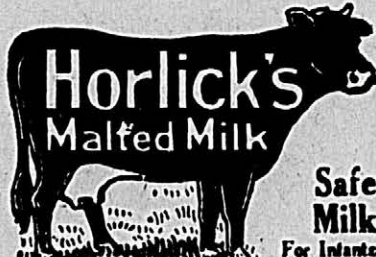
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CORPORATION REFUSES TO ACCEDE TO REQUEST OF STUDENTS.

Resolution of the Corporation of McGill University Regarding the Petition of the Students for a Holiday on December 17th, 1917.

After careful and sympathetic consideration of the petition, Corporation decided that, having regard especially to the comparatively small number of students qualified to vote outside the District of Montreal, the prayer of the petition be not granted, but nevertheless authorize the several Faculties to facilitate the exercise of their voting privileges by any students who are qualified to vote outside the District of Montreal, and also to accept excuses for absence on the polling day (Monday, 17th December), from any students whose presence elsewhere may be required by engagements made in connection with the election.

McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

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THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

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Macdonald College Representative—W. A. Maw.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1917.

THE INCIDENT IS CLOSED.

On another page of this issue appears the text of the decision arrived at yesterday by Corporation regarding the petition recently presented by the undergraduate body requesting that lectures be discontinued sufficiently early to permit active participation, by students, in the approaching elections. We must admit that the stand taken by the authorities in thus refusing to grant this request occasioned some little surprise in our mind.

The petition was not the outcome of a childish desire merely to prolong the vacation; nor was it the product of a momentary enthusiasm. Its terms could scarcely be said to be unreasonable—in fact, such a request was only the logical outcome of the repeated exhortation and insistence that every man should, in this particular critical struggle, cast his vote. Needless to say, the decision as rendered, has given rise to a certain amount of disappointment among those students who are qualified to vote outside the District of Montreal, and who are thus prevented from taking part in the election to the extent they had intended. However, as is pointed out in the text of the resolution, these men are doubtless in the minority, and therefore do not warrant such consideration.

As for the by no means small number of men who will act as returning officers, enumerators, and so forth, they will be excused for their absence from lectures on election day, we understand, but as far as classes are concerned, the lectures will be delivered as usual, so that in courses where class-room work is really indispensable, students will scarcely be disposed to sacrifice a lecture in order to engage in work at the polls.

In conclusion, we wish to make it plain that we are not writing with any intention of making a petulant complaint against the decision reached by Corporation. We quite realize the futility of adopting such a course after the matter has been definitely settled by the authorities. Nevertheless, we feel that we are expressing the unanimous feeling of the undergraduates of McGill when we say that the announcement of the refusal of Corporation to grant the petition came as a painful surprise. In any case, the student body is no worse off than it was before the idea of the request was originated, and it may therefore be argued that there is no real ground for the disappointment generally felt. That this disappointment exists, however, there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone who takes the trouble to ascertain the opinion of the undergraduates as a whole.

WHAT'S VACATION FOR?

Men do things for reasons or for lack of them. It is the same with college instructors, no doubt. When they give Monday lessons, though vacation is in between, it must be for some reason or for lack of it, surely. There are even those who reckon the longer time for preparation, and lengthen assignments for the sake of harmony, or for some other sake.

One could never call this an attempt at autocratic super-efficiency; the results are too ridiculous when one hears and sees them on the Monday. There must be some other reason, or lack of it.

Always there are two students, he who works, and the other one. Vacation comes to both alike. He who has done all that has been asked of him has well earned the day or more of rest, without the added honour of more lessons. The other deserves it no more, though new tasks be heaped upon his mountain of work undone. The same laggard, if his heart have changed, has enough to dig at before the mountain becomes again the mole hill it began with. The extra day of work won't help him any.

And whom does it profit, anyway? No one whom we know. They are "blue" Mondays vacations end in. Lessons aren't prepared; they weren't, nor will be—not while youth is young. Whatever is accomplished on the "morning after" might be done better had it not hung over tired heads for half a week or two.

The post vacation lesson is an unleavened flavor in the sweetest holiday.

A student's rest should preclude his books, or what's vacation for?—U. of W. Daily.

NOT AT MCGILL.

Students in Animal Biology at the University of Minnesota are now sure that the time-honoured maxim that professors have human feelings is false. A pretty co-ed on being told her mark on a quiz faded, whether from joy or sorrow is not known, but the professor, instead of rushing to the aid of the girl, calmly enlisted the aid of several strong young men in the class, and did nothing to alleviate the suffering he had caused. He stood majestic and serene, directing the work of relief.

CONSERVATION TO BE TAUGHT.

MADISON, Wis.—Saving of coal and other fuel will be taught by the University of Wisconsin Extension division.

A special bureau to answer questions pertaining to fuel and firing has been established in the department of mechanical engineering, and articles on the economic use of fuel are being prepared for Wisconsin newspapers.

RUSSIA, THE SUBJECT AT HISTORICAL CLUB.

(Continued from Page 1.)

He remarks in his book how often men of a really high intellect were sent as political prisoners to Siberia, and says he did not at all need to have any repulsion for his associates.

He was very moved by the kindness of the Russian people towards the prisoners. The guards, he admitted, were harsh and cruel, but when prisoners are marched in the street people give the "Unfortunates," as they are termed, money and refreshments. It is finally a psychological study of the life in a Russian prison, and all such an existence implies. Dostoyevsky went deeper than the shaven head of the prisoner, and sees the soul of each particular individual.

After a while he was sent as a private in a Siberian regiment. The discipline here was almost as obnoxious as in prison, but he could at least express his thoughts in writing. It was asserted by some writers of this period that Protestantism was merely a reaction of Catholicism, and that the rest of Europe was rotting away in materialism, and that Russia was the only exception. The reactionary party considered Russia was the only country which could resist the grave materialistic movement then sweeping over Europe.

Against this party and their doctrine were opposed the "Westerns," who wished to absorb European civilization, and choose their ideals from them.

The Reformers wished to form a civilization of their own, but at the same time advocated that it should be modelled on that of the rest of Europe.

Then Emperor Alexander II. succeeded to the throne. He was supposed to be in favour of Liberal reforms. Dostoyevsky was pardoned, but not allowed to live in Petrograd until a still later date. If Russia was to prepare her great mission, surely Dostoyevsky should go out and preach his great doctrine. He did this, and during the following years published "Buried Alive," among other works.

He soon became famous, but he was poor, and his mental energy was taxed to the utmost by overwork. This work has a great literary value. His sentences are each carefully finished, and the whole subject is treated in a homogeneous manner, but he does not care for logical sequence. This is explained by his passionate spirit; crime and the criminal mind is often seen in Dostoyevsky's works. He shows that crime is often casual and not premeditated. Criminal psychologists often exaggerate his opinions in this respect. In his book the idea is too much for the character. His heroes are mostly criminals, or idiots, but besides this, he pictures souls of surpassing beauty and purity.

He thought the Russian people were to reveal the true religion to the world, but how this was to be done he could not say. On viewing the Russian educated class he often despaired of this purpose, and realized fully how much Russia owed to European civilization.

He said also that most of Europe did not understand Russia. He thought that the task of Russia was to unite all the Slavic nations into one great Theocratic state, while the Russian Eastern Orthodox Church was, in his opinion, the only sincere and truly religious body. Only in Russia he claimed was there no class jealousy and strife, but this was to be the cause of the downfall of the rest of Europe.

The injustice in the distribution of land was probably the chief complaint left unreformed. The serfs were liberated, and this brought their conditions more into their realization and they became conscious of their oppressed condition. There were many sects in Russia at that time, and some of these condemned Dostoyevsky as an Imperialist, and an enemy of free thought. A bitter controversy arose between Dostoyevsky and his followers, and in this controversy Dostoyevsky was the most unscrupulous, and the most unyielding leader. He criticized those who wished to introduce radical reforms, such as Socialism and Communism, and accused them of threatening to dissolve society itself. Associated in this revolutionary movement are a number of other writers of great worth, notably Herzen.

No nation can monopolize the enlightenment of the world any more than they can monopolize the military supremacy of the world.

The Russian people have no magic love for the Czar, as some people imagine. This has been proved by the recent revolution and imprisonment of the Czar.

It is depressing to see Russia retreating from the great war against a people which the greatest Russians thoroughly despise.

The recent revolution is a national revolution, and has the backing of the Russian people behind it. It is a protest against political and social injustice. Such a revolution was not predicted by Dostoyevsky, but this does not spoil his influence, and in fact, just at present the revolutionary leaders in Petrograd may easily be compared to the idiots described in some of Dostoyevsky's books. The mission of Dostoyevsky is to work for the enlightenment of Russia, and the world.

Those who think Russia can exist without the influence of the rest of Europe make a serious mistake.

After Mr. Tartak had finished his paper, Mr. Grier followed with some critical remarks, and Dr. Fryer also spoke briefly.

Refreshments were then served, and the meeting dissolved.

PROFESSIONAL PRATTLE.

Last summer I received this remarkable communication from an undergraduate:

Dear Professor: Temperature 98 in the shade, food suspiciously odoriferous, clothes mildewed, brains battered under, crops dried up in disgust, the farm gone to perdition, this is the sum and substance of our matrimonial adventures with Dam(=) Nature. The war has deprived us of comfort and freedom of action; hence we sweat and are drafted. — has escaped from Russia and no longer eats ham and sour milk. The cow is congenially companionable. We walk like alligators, talk like uneducated educators when in bed, work like horses, and think not at all. We're deaf—to the honesty of labour and the beauty of nature, and the intellectualism of female pigs; we smell, subjectively; we sleep disgustingly — except — who is natural — we taste dead flies, bourgeois and awfully. We have become believers in the good old religion of Pangs of Hell, and the Avengeing Angels of Agriculture. We think the crop of weeds well suited to the rulers of aristocratic America; we hope the beans are blasted and the asparagus sent to the heavenly twins of luxury — Hoping you are the same.

This letter aroused so much interest in my naturally inquisitive mind that I resolved to investigate its author further. So one day I took the sophomore into the laboratory for research work. I asked him, "Why is college?" and he said, "Because of I." I asked, "Why is Logic?" and he said, "Because I must be proven to speak metaphorically about thoughts." So I asked, "Why is there a collective mind?" and he said, "Because not." I then asked, "Are you sane?" and he said, "The world is a puzzle." I inquired, "Do you sleep well?" he said, "Sometimes I dream." I asked him to describe his brain; he said, "My brain is the nebulous epitome of experience." "Who is God?" I asked. "God," he said, "is that within one which creates the inexplicable." "What is hell?" "Hell," he answered, "is something connected with voracious mentality." "What is Heaven?" "Heaven," he said, "is chelonian simplicity." "What are you?" I finally asked as the climatic query. "I," answered the sophomore, with impressive obscurity, "I am a chimerical child of synchronized sensations." And I exulted with pedagogic glee, for I had at last secured a perfect specimen of the rare genus, "Sophomore, Sapientis."—Amherst Monthly.

DELIGHTS OF OLD INNS.

For officers, there are new club-houses in the towns behind the lines, and not very far behind, either, still within shell range and bomb range, and here officers, covered with the wet mud of the lines, can get a wash and sit down to a good meal and look at the latest illustrated papers before tramping off again to the hell fire corners of the front, or getting further back.

Best of all these officers of the fighting class like to get into one of the old inns on the roads of war, where they can sit with a few pals round a small table and eat long and leisurely and take their time over a bottle of red wine, with coffee to follow and a good cigar. There are little lamps on the tables and white table-cloths, and the glasses are all sparkling, and it is like a dream of an extremely nice and friendly heaven to soldiers who have been fighting in the mud.

There is one old inn I know like that. It is up in the North, where the roads go up to Ypres, and for three years officers on their way to the salient have come in here for their last dinner out of the line, sometimes for the last dinner in life. Thousands of them have dined and gone on, and if they come back dine here again, and say how good it is, how "topping."

Savoury Smells.

It is an old inn, built before the French Revolution sent some of its customers to the guillotine. It has a cobbled courtyard and old pumps and horse-troughs, and as one goes in one looks into a vaulted kitchen, where the buxom cook is busy with the soupe a l'oignon and the ragout de mouton, so that savoury smells are wafted to the nostrils of the hungry young officers before ever they get to the big salle a manger, where the little tables are spread and the lamps are lighted.

In daylight one looks through the window across the fields of Flanders, and at night the sky is all lurid with the flashes of shell fire, while searchlights grope across it seeking the night raiders who are bombing all the villages round about. But the blinds are drawn tight, for Madame keeps to the letter of the law, and the view of the room is good enough for officers who have been living in the mud-holes.

Some of them come in with the mud upon them still up to the tops of their marching boots, and up to the collars of their waterproof coats. They peel off their coats, look down at their muddy boots, and smile at Mlle. Suzanne as though to say, "Pardon, mademoiselle." Mlle. Suzanne sits behind the desk touching her curls with her fingers, smiling through the looking glass on the opposite wall at friendly young men who shift their chairs to get a glimpse of her, because it is good to see a pretty girl after so much ugliness.

And Mlle. Suzanne acknowledges all these glad eyes with just the right touch of recognition, with neither too little nor too much of welcome, for she has had them from half the officers of the British Army and of the Overseas Forces, and is clever as well as kind.

In the next room is a piano, and it is played by young officers with

IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

II.—Concluded.

(By D. W. Drew, M.L.A., in the "Cape Times.")

A little later, having returned from the farm, they advanced on the Bastard laager, which they attacked with their full force. The battle began at seven o'clock in the morning, and lasted until nightfall. By that time the Bastards had lost eight men killed, and their wounded were five-and-twenty, among whom were some of their women and children. They still held the enemy off, but almost the last cartridge was spent, the supply of which at the beginning was probably under ten rounds per man. With such poor munitionment they had withstood the pelting of three maxims and two cannon, besides the German rifle fire. But they threw no shot away; it was a contest of marksmanship, tactical skill and desperate courage against scientific munitionment. They were virtually beaten, however, and with the morning could look only for an unsparing massacre. Had not their enemy, after less humiliation than they had inflicted on him, driven 50,000 Hereros into the desert, and there relentlessly held them until—men, women and children—they perished of thirst? Morning came, but the Germans, after firing a few shots with their big guns, trekked mysteriously away. As it happened, General MacKenzie had unexpectedly made his advance to Gibeon overnight, and the situation was such that if the Germans did not at once retreat they were doomed to be cut off by his forces. So it appears, little as the Germans at the time suspected it, that the day they spent at van Wyk's farm, indulging their murderous lust, basked them of the still bigger draught of blood which they had hoped to drink.

Under Union Rule.

This portion of my narrative must be concluded by stating that Mr. Schreiner and I discovered the Bastard community living with a fair amount of contentment under the rule of the Union. They have had some grievances, mostly incidental to a state of martial law, but some of these have been remedied, and the redress of the others is doubtless only a matter of time. The administration as conducted by the civil government at Windhuk they feel to be by no means unsympathetic. But they express a strong preference for the direct rule of the Imperial Government, and want their territory, after the war, to be administered in the same manner as that of Bechuanaland or Basutoland at the present day. The secretary of their Volksraad, Franz Maasendorp, remarked to me that they have been reading the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George, and have seen therein that it is one of the objects of the present war to enable small nations to decide their own destiny. They trust that the British Premier does not mean to exempt them from the application of his own doctrine. The gratification of their desire in the exact form in which they express it does not, perhaps, fit in altogether with the policy which the Union Government has been hoping to carry out in the Protectorate. But to arrange in some form for the substantial gratification of their wishes, in their natural desire to keep their land and govern themselves in it, ought not to be a task too great for the joint statesmanship of the Union and the work of relief.

rag-time tunes, and old songs sung by one of their comrades, and hummed by all of them. And sometimes a man comes in and smiles when he sees the piano, and says, "Good Lord, it seems a thousand years since I touched a note!" And then he sits down and plays something with the touch of a master hand, so that men at the little tables who have been talking of the last show and their rotten time in places like Polygon Wood and Passchendaele are suddenly quiet and listen with a queer far off look in their eyes, and at the end of the piece say, "Jolly good! And now something else."

A young Canadian officer came in one night with a queer box under his arm. "Is there anyone here who plays the piano?" he asked presently. Madame who keeps the inn was ready to play, and out of the box the Canadian took a violin. He had the face of a pugilist roughly hewn, but he played with a fine, strong touch, and once with a sob in the heart of his fiddle. He was for Passchendaele. I don't know whether he came back again.

Gallant Ghosts.

In the old courtyard of the inn there is a clatter of hoofs over the cobbles, with that click, clack which one hears on the stage in costume drama when the Three Musketeers or some other romantic fellows come upon the scene. A gust of wind comes through the door, and into the room comes another group of muddy officers, a brigadier and his staff, or cavalry officers, or Canadians, or New Zealanders, or killed Scots.

Into the old hostelry on the road which leads to Ypres comes every type of an army which has a thousand types. They stay an hour or two and then go, after a good dinner, a bottle of wine, and a smile from Suzanne. Something of their spirit remains behind them, so that as long as this old inn stands it will be haunted by gallant ghosts of men who fought in the great, bad war.

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SERVE THE EMPIRE BY SAVING

Every dollar spent in non-essentials weakens the cause of the Empire. All cannot fight but all can save.

Open an account with

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

and start saving at once. Every dollar that you set aside, not only helps yourself but helps the financing of the War. Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at current rates.

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98 Branches in Canada
A General Banking Business Transacted
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Students of McGill and their friends Be WISE Follow the advice given by the Rulers of our country: SAVE and you will have done well.

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Every courtesy and attention will be shown to you whether your account be large or small.

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Ask for Gurd's Drinks at "The Union," "The Club," "The Fraternity,"—and from "Your Home Purveyor."

What Varsity Demands

The student body of Toronto University has shown such splendid patriotism, has sent from its members so many brave boys to the trenches of France and Flanders, that those at home are determined that the reinforcements so urgently needed overseas shall be sent, and that at once.

In Justice to the Boys

Union Government is pledged to raise 100,000 reinforcements under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, a democratic measure calling the rich as well as the poor, indeed bearing more heavily upon the rich, in that it is more difficult to get exemption on the grounds of dependent relatives. Laurier, Bourassa and their adherents would tinker with a referendum and delay for an indefinite time in sending the men so sorely needed.

Support Union Government

Union Government has brought together the representative men in both political parties, who are concentrating every energy to prosecute the war to a lasting and victorious peace. There can be no evading the issue in this election. You are either in favor of sending reinforcements to our men at the front, or you are not.

Shall Canada Continue to Fight

or

Shall She Slink From the Field?

Unionist Party Publicity Committee

LT. G. R. GILES, SCIENCE '17, IN FRANCE.
(Continued from Page 1.)

paper. I didn't go over, as I told you, but had a terribly hard and dangerous job, but had the good luck to get out safely. I only had one man in my party wounded, and he wasn't far from me at the time. I won't tell you of all the exciting times I had. If it hadn't been for the mud the casualties would have been terrible. As it was a shell had almost to hit you before it hurt you much. We lost some very fine officers. As it is now I may go on leave in two months, if all is well. I am sitting in the kitchen of a Belgian farm house, where we have our mess. We live in tents at present. Had a baseball match this afternoon between the platoon. I was the only sub in the Company. Just now the other fellow is on leave. We have to put our lights out at 6 p.m. here on account of Fritz bombing us so much.

Our Padre is writing at the table with me. He is a wonderful man. Does not know what fear is. He is always right in the front with the men, and practically has to be ordered not to go over the top with them. He is recommended for a decoration for the work he did in the

last show. He seems to have a charmed life. He is thought of so much by the men, who would lay their lives down for him. He is the kind of preacher men will listen to, not like those that stay at home, and pray for peace, and the men at the front. He's right there all the time to help them. He's the kind of man you reverence and respect.

Don't worry about me a bit. Death is nothing, anyway. Seventeen officers who were with us two weeks ago are gone, eight dead, the rest wounded; still we think nothing of it, but rather consider them lucky. It is the one that is left, that suffers the most.

November 15.

Am writing this on my knee, sitting in a tent in the midst of straw, which is gradually sinking into the mud. It is rather cold, but we are getting as hard as nails. It is a rougher life than we had—we Sanitary Section—I can tell you, for we are always moving about. You have, no doubt, read of the splendid work done by Canadians this month. We were in it pretty hard, and it was a regular hell, and that is not expressing it strong enough. There was not an inch that hadn't been hit by a shell or bomb. We had some narrow

escapes; twice a bomb was dropped within 20 yards of our hut, throwing dirt and shrapnel into the roof, and giving us quite a scare. I can tell you. We are in a large town, where I used to visit, when I first came here. We are living very well, even if our quarters are rotten. If you could only see the Major and me sitting with our collars turned up, and mufflers on, and all huddled up, trying to keep a little warm. It would make a good Bainsfather's picture. Am feeling fine, in spite of our troubles.

McGILL C. O. T. C.

No. 5 Platoon, Musketry.

In order to save time the men of No. 5 Platoon, "B" Company, which is detailed for musketry this evening, will re- port directly to the Ranges at the 65th Armoury, corner Pine Avenue and Henri Julien St., at 8 p.m. sharp.

J. C. SIMPSON, Captain.

Adjutant, McGill Contingent, C. O. T. C.

THE PERFECT MAN.

What is your idea of a perfect man? There have been definitions and definitions and the matter has been discussed pro and con since the beginning of the ages. It has remained for a group of co-eds to present an exhaustive enumeration of the requisites for their idea of a perfect man. They give their requirements from the viewpoint of the young woman, so that it may have somewhat more practical value than the theorized version advanced by the village deacon or the W. C. T. U. president of the local county.

Here are the requirements. How would your batting average be on this?

1.—He must make a good appearance, but need not be handsome.

2.—He must be careful in personal appearance, but not a "dandy."

3.—He must be jolly, accommodating, considerate and a true sportsman.

4.—If an athlete and meeting other requirements, so much the better, but if not athletic, it need not detract.

5.—He must be a good conversationalist, and realize that a girl is not flattered by having nonsense talked at her all the time.

6.—He must show respect and re-

verence to the aged.

7.—He must show the same gentlemanliness with men as with women.

8.—He must not sit serenely in the street car while an old man or an old woman stands and then arise suddenly and offer a seat to a pretty girl.

9.—He must not smoke or drink, or be guilty of the attendant evils. These were most vigorously denounced.

10.—He must not sneer at religion or joke lightly about it.

11.—The young women recognize no difference in standards for men and for women, and declare such distinctions as false.

12.—The young women can only truly respect those men who live by principle and not by others' opinions.

13.—The young women recognize the young woman's influence over the young man's conduct, but do not hold the young woman responsible for the young man's conduct.

14.—The young women expect respect for their opinions, and respect for the things which others esteem, and they admire reverence for religion.

15.—The women want the same dignity and reserve in the men that the men expect and ask for in them.

Daily Illini.

SOPHOMORES SCORE OVER FRESHETTES

Second Year Powerful in Art of Arguing.

REMARKABLE FLUENCY.

Next Inter-year Debate Will be Between Juniors and Sophomores.

The Sophomore-Freshman Debate which took place yesterday in the R. V. C. resulted in a victory for the Second Year. The question: Resolved, that during the present war the Canadian Government should control the food resources of the country—was supported on the affirmative by E. Cox and M. Fares, of First Year, while L. Roston and D. Mawdsley upheld the negative for Second Year.

Although the First Year representatives brought forth facts and figures, they were excelled by the fluency and more adequate treatment and arrangement of the subject by the Sophomores. Neither side touched on the fundamental questions of whether or not the State should control anything.

The Second Year were able to make use of their recently acquired knowledge of Economics, and frequently quoted Walker and Mill.

Miss Cox, the first speaker on the affirmative, opened the debate by pointing out the duty of those Canadians not fighting. She said that Canada had sent men, and money, and now the soldiers at the front, as well as the Allies, were looking to Canada to send them food, and in order to do this the people must consume less. "There are," she said, "Slackers in food conservation, and the Government should have the right to make them 'do their bit'."

Miss Roston, the first speaker on the negative, dealt with the question as one not opposed to food conservation, but to Government control of food conservation. "The Government," she said, "is inefficient and unfit." An example of this is found in Government-owned railways, which in the years 1868-1915 went behind over eleven million dollars. She further stated that graft in Government affairs made it unfit. Even now Mr. Hanna's salary is a dead loss.

Miss Fares, the second speaker on the affirmative, made her points well, but with less ease and continuity than her opponents. She treated principally of the effects on prices of the combines and middlemen. Substitutes which the Food Controller has advised are now nearly as high as the products for which they are substituted. An interesting point was the waste of food products by the brewers.

Miss Mawdsley, treating legislation in regard to prices, introduced a great deal of economic theory. She maintained that free competition tends to equalize prices and cost of production. To tamper with the food question is a dangerous thing, since it is apt to set prices so low as to lessen production. Trusts are a big problem, but could not be regulated by food control. Miss Mawdsley spoke rapidly, but showed more "real argumentation," to quote Dr. Walter, than any other speaker.

Miss Cox then summed up in a few words the arguments of the affirmative.

Dr. Walter kindly announced the decision of the judges. He spoke in his usual humorous and delightful manner, keeping his audience expectant to the end.

He suggested that points be given for real argumentation, that is, for attempts to answer the arguments of the opponents. He pointed out the defects and also the good points of both sides, encouraging the Freshmen for future debates. His suggestions and the decision of the judges were very much appreciated by the Society.

The next Inter-year Debate will take place between the Juniors and Sophomores, and will decide the championship.

NOTICES

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

Eighty men are required on Monday next to act as Special Constables. Men willing to act in this capacity should apply to Capt. J. C. Simpson, at the C.O.T.C., as early as possible to-day.

Pacific University has decided to allow intercollegiate basketball, but no other athletics have been re-established at the university.

ARTS '18 MEETING.

A meeting of Arts '18 was held yesterday at 1 o'clock in the Reading Room. Several matters of importance were introduced by the president, Mr. Grosjean, the most important of which, perhaps, was the contribution of something to the Halifax Relief Fund. This the class unanimously decided to do.

It was decided that the group picture for the '18 Annual be taken at Notman's immediately after the Xmas vacation. The question of a class function was also introduced, but it was decided to defer the discussion of this question until next meeting.

SCISSORED SENTIMENT.

Michigan: \$25,059 was the total amount raised by students and faculties for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund. This exceeded the amount allotted to the University.

California: Twenty-two former University men are in Italy receiving their actual flying practice, according to a letter just received from W. M. Hauch, ex-'18. These men graduated from the Aviation School on the campus, and were ordered to Europe.

Dartmouth: Two Dartmouth ambulanciers, recently returned from the French front, report that six men from Hanover have been awarded the Croix de Guerre. One man, on his own initiative, went through a barrage to bring in a load of wounded poilus; the latter reported his action.

Idaho: The first dance of the season at Idaho State was held in the University's new barn. The revelers were dressed in gingham and "hickory" shirts, and danced to jazz music. Doughnuts and cider were served as refreshments.

Wisconsin: Freshmen with satisfactory grades may be initiated into fraternities after the mid-semester exams at the University of Wisconsin as a result of recent faculty action. The action is the result of war time conditions.

Indiana: The first shipment of sophomore hats has arrived and are now seen on the campus. The hats are in the shape of helmets, similar to rooters' hats, and the colors are navy blue and orange.

Nebraska: An all-University men's banquet was held to honor the members of the football eleven. It is hoped to make this an annual affair to be held each year at the close of the football season.

DePauw: Only DePauw students who registered under the draft law last June will receive credit for their semester's work in case they withdraw to enlist. No credit will be given students who volunteer and were not drafted.

Ohio: The University Y. M. C. A. sent thirteen boxes filled with various articles contributed by students to French soldiers. Each box contained eleven pounds of clothing, food, tobacco and candy.

Chicago: The Alumni Club of the University has been authorized to recruit a unit of the Illinois training corps at once. Instruction will be held every Saturday in the gymnasium. The work will consist of military drill, manual of arms, range shooting, hikes and military manoeuvres.

Yale: Harry Payne Whitney, '98, has sent the Yale Naval Training unit an expense fund which will be used to meet the daily expenses of the unit and to provide equipment necessary for the instruction of the members. Mr. Whitney gave \$5,000 to the unit last July, and this contribution enabled the unit to take a summer cruise.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Major Smyth, Principal Wesleyan Theological College, appointed Chaplain to Irish-Canadian Rangers.

Mr. J. A. Shaw addresses Canadian Railway Club.

R. V. C. basketball team go to Macdonald to play return game.

Major P. Burnett, lecturer in the Faculty of Medicine, awarded D.S.O.

Delta Sigma Society hold debate between Sophomores and Freshmen in R.V.C.

WHO KEEPS TRACK OF ALUMNI.

A unique plan has been devised by the department of electrical engineering at Ohio State University, to keep track of its alumni. A large map of the United States is used and numbered tacks mark the position of each alumnus. A note book hangs at the side with an indexed list of 500 names and corresponding tack numbers.

THE CALL OF THE DEAD.

See ye not the phantom figures That patrol our streets to-day? Wan and wounded, gaunt and haggard, Our heroic dead are they.

Hear ye not the plaintive whispers That in vain assault our ears, "Would ye have our life blood wasted, And repay with paltry tears?"

"Now's the time to finish nobly, What we dying tried to do, Had we had a thousand lifetimes, We had given all for you.

"Would you have our lives go wasted, Would you smirch our selfless deed, And store up this ghastly horror, All this anguish for our seed.

"We have given all to save you, Won't you give a little more, Give you also of your life-blood, And, triumphant, win the war.

"We have given all to save you, Would you sacrifice your dead, Go and win the war for our sakes, Or our blood be on your head.

"But if coward, cringing, craven, You refuse to heed the call, Hereafter, dare you face us, Dare you face the Lord of all?"



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R. V. C. NOTES.

JUNIORS WIN SEMI-FINALS.

Immediately after the results of the Delta Sigma debate were announced yesterday afternoon, all the basketball enthusiasts made their way to the gymnasium to watch the Juniors and Sophomores battle for the semi-final honours in that game. The line-up was as follows:

Third Year.

Baskets: B. Abbott and L. Macdonald.
Centre: G. Craig.
Wings: B. Macdonald and D. Lewis.
Guards: R. Rogers and R. Salomon.

Second Year.

Baskets: M. Goddard and R. Conant.
Centre: G. Moody.
Wings: Q. Savage and H. Davidson.

Guards: H. Nichol and K. Milligan.
From the very first every member of both teams seemed to realize how much was at stake, and each player certainly did her level best to help on her side. True there were quite a number of fouls—but who ever saw a game without at least a few? and some excellent passing made up in a large measure for this. At half time the score stood 13 to 7 in favour of the Juniors, but as they had twice before overtaken and passed a score as much in advance of theirs as this, they realized the struggle was not nearly over—and they were quite right. The Sophomores decided that they would win, but unfortunately (for them!) their resolution was not as well kept as that of the Juniors, who vowed they would not lose. Slowly the score crept up, watched with eager eyes by many excited Seniors (for they had to play off the winners of this match), until finally when the whistle blew it stood 34 to 27 in favour of the Third Year.

FRENCH SOCIETY MEETS.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after four, the various members of the French Society, including its officers and honorary president, assembled in the Common Room for a musical tea. When the minutes had been read by the secretary and approved by the meeting, the President, Miss Prowse, addressed the girls for the first time since her return to college after her illness. It was indeed a pleasure to know that she had sufficiently recovered to resume her duties once again. She welcomed the new members, spoke a few words as to the aims of the society, and after having expressed her pleasure at being in the chair once more, and having thanked the executive for cheerfully undertaking the extra work which her absence had entailed, proposed that tea should be served. It was decided, however, that it would be better to have a few musical selections first, so Miss Enzer performed a "Mazurka" by Saint Saens, and then some selections from Gounod's "Faust" on the piano. These were very much appreciated, and were especially appropriate to the occasion, as both were typical specimens of French musical composition. The chairs were then drawn around in a large circle and tea served by the members of the executive, amid a great deal of chattering, which, curious to relate, was all in French. This is only as it should be. Few people realize the great privilege which lies in their path, in these reunions, where such a delightful opportunity is given for practice in a foreign language. After the tea, several French song games were played, Mlle. Greuter lending great spirit to them all, and after the "Marsellaise," the meeting adjourned, everyone having enjoyed it very much.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION HOLD REGULAR MEETING

Several Men Re-instated and M's Awarded for Track Work.

The following departments of the above association were represented at a meeting held on December 10: Basketball, Hockey, Track, Tennis and Harrier. Applications from H. J. Robillard and F. Parsons, for re-instatement were accepted and membership of good standing granted. H. J. Robillard was granted a small M. for merit on hockey team, 1916-1917.

In future, any student whose standing in the McGill A.A.A. is doubtful, will be notified both through the McGill Daily and by direct word from the secretary.

T. O. Loisel and David Brown were granted permission to play outside hockey until the first practice of the McGill Junior Hockey team is called, when they will be expected to try out.

The Hockey Club was granted permission to participate in the Montreal City Hockey League Series. Dan Sutherland was granted a large block M. for special merit in the track meet, while Cassidy, Block, Loughery, Windsor and Hillier were granted small block M's for the same event.

the waiters keep for the guests till the last day of their stay."

THE BAD MAN.

I hear the latest styles for men
Are clothes to match their hair;
I wonder what will happen then—
The bald man—will he dare!

NO DANGER.

"I am my own worst enemy."
"Then you have nothing to fear."

NEEDED HELP.

"John, what on earth made you so late?"
"Wash held—hic—up, m'dear."
"I suppose if you hadn't been you never would have gotten here."

LOST.

A note-book belonging to G. Franklin, Arts '21. Will finder please leave it with Janitor of Arts Building, or Porter of Union.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.
The regular meeting of the Students' Council will be held in the Union, on Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

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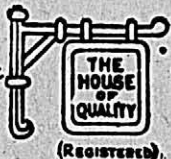
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IN MEMORIAM.

CONSISTENT.

Some want wealth—
Some want health—
Some desire vacation.
Quarantine—
Now they're keen
For work as occupation.

Let's be content
With what we're sent—
All comes to him who waits.
No man's request,
Be it the best,
Is found with any mates.

The Lord will provide, but not necessarily in the way you petition.

IN THE "MOVIE" WORLD.

Coming, Friday, 21st: "Vacation," a comedy in one part.

ELECTIONS.

What, Mother, is the idea of using dashes instead of words?
Editors use them, Little One, instead of using the naughty words that we're actually used. They do it to save their readers a shock, and when the readers come to the dashes in reading they involuntarily stop and mentally put in the words they think the dashes represent.

Is your grip packed yet? Or unpacked?

PALMS IN ABUNDANCE.

Prosh: "I'm sure I don't know why they call this hotel 'The Palms.' Do you? I've never seen a palm anywhere near this place."

Soph: "You'll see them before you go. It's a pleasant little surprise."

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McDONALD and ROWLAND.

PHYLLIS GILMORE.

3—other acts—3.

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in

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